



McGRAW-HILL DICTIONARY OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TERMS

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**EXHIBIT C
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On the cover: Representation of a fullerene molecule with a noble gas atom trapped inside. At the Permian-Triassic sedimentary boundary the noble gases helium and argon have been found trapped inside fullerenes. They exhibit isotope ratios quite similar to those found in meteorites, suggesting that a fireball meteorite or asteroid exploded when it hit the Earth, causing major changes in the environment. (Image copyright © Dr. Luann Becker. Reproduced with permission.)

Over the six editions of the Dictionary, material has been drawn from the following references: G. M. Garrity et al., *Taxonomic Outline of the Prokaryotes*, Release 2, Springer-Verlag, January 2002; D. W. Linzey, *Vertebrate Biology*, McGraw-Hill, 2001; J. A. Pechenik, *Biology of the Invertebrates*, 4th ed., McGraw-Hill, 2000; U.S. Air Force Glossary of Standardized Terms, AF Manual 11-1, vol. 1, 1972; F. Casey, ed., *Compilation of Terms in Information Sciences Technology*, Federal Council for Science and Technology, 1970; *Communication-Electronics Terminology*, AF Manual 11-1, vol. 3, 1970; P. W. Thrush, comp. and ed., *A Dictionary of Mining, Mineral, and Related Terms*, Bureau of Mines, 1968; *A DOD Glossary of Mapping, Charting and Geodesic Terms*, Department of Defense, 1967; J. M. Gilliland, *Solar-Terrestrial Physics: A Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations*, Royal Aircraft Establishment Technical Report 67158, 1967; W. H. Allen, ed., *Dictionary of Technical Terms for Aerospace Use*, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 1965; *Glossary of Space Terminology*, Office of Aerospace Research, U.S. Air Force, 1963; *Naval Dictionary of Electronic, Technical, and Imperative Terms*, Bureau of Naval Personnel, 1962; R. E. Huschke, *Glossary of Meteorology*, American Meteorological Society, 1959; *ADP Glossary*, Department of the Navy, NAVSO P-3097; *Glossary of Air Traffic Control Terms*, Federal Aviation Agency; *A Glossary of Range Terminology*, White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, National Bureau of Standards, AD 467-424; *Nuclear Terms: A Glossary*, 2d ed., Atomic Energy Commission.

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2. See **megakaryocyte** [CELL MOL] A large cell in bone marrow in vitamin B₁₂ or folic acid deficiency. { 'meg-ə-lō,blast }
megablastic anemia [MED] Anemia characterized by the presence of megablasts in the bone marrow and blood. { 'meg-ə-lō,blas-tik ə-nē-mē-ə }
megablast of Sabin *See* pronormoblast. { 'meg-ə-lō,blast }
megacardia [MED] Abnormal enlargement of the heart. { 'meg-ə-lō,kär-dē-ə }
megacephaly [MED] The condition of having a head whose maximum fronto-occipital circumference is greater than standard deviations above the mean for age and sex. { 'meg-ə-lō,sef-ə-lē }
megadontoidea [INV ZOO] A superfamily of hymenoptera in the suborder Symphyta. { 'meg-ə-lō,dän'toid-ə }
megamania [PSYCH] The delusion of greatness and grandeur characterizing certain psychotic reactions. { 'meg-ə-lō,mā-nē-ə }
megamycetoidei [VERT ZOO] The mosaic-scaled fishes, a familial suborder of the Cetomimiformes; members are species of small, elongate deep-sea fishes with degenerate scales and irregularly disposed scales. { 'meg-ə-lō,mik-ə-toid-ē }
megaploia *See* macropsia. { 'meg-ə-lā-pē-ə }
megapoda larva [INV ZOO] A preimaginal stage of certain insects having prominent eyes and chelae. { 'meg-ə-lā,pō,lär-ə }
megaptera [INV ZOO] A suborder included in the order Pterosauria by some authorities. { 'meg-ə-lāp-tēr-ə }
megatrypa [INV ZOO] The flannel moths, a small family of lepidopteran insects in the suborder Heteroneura. { 'meg-ə-lō,pj-ə,dē }
megastoma [INV ZOO] The initial, large-chambered shell of certain individuals of certain dimorphic species of Foraminifera. { 'meg-ə-lō,sfīr }
megastoma [MED] Abnormal enlargement of a ureter. { 'meg-ə-lō,yūr-əd-ər }
megastomy [MED] A combining form denoting abnormal enlargement. { 'meg-ə-lē }
megastomidae [INV ZOO] A family of myodarian cyclorhynchid dipteran insects in the subsection Acalypteratae. { 'meg-ə-lō,sfīr-əd-ē }
megaparsec [ASTRON] A unit equal to 1,000,000 parsecs. { 'meg-ə-lō,pär,sek }
megapixel display [COMPUT SCI] A computer graphics display that handles 10⁶ or more pixels (pels). { 'meg-ə,pel-ə }
megaphenic [GEN] Pertaining to genetic or environmental effects that are individually of large effect relative to the phenotypic standard deviation. { 'meg-ə-fē-nik }
megaphone [ACOUS] A conical or rectangular horn used to amplify or direct the sound of a speaker's voice. { 'meg-ə-fōn }
megaphyllous [BOT] Having large leaves or leaflike extensions. { 'meg-ə-fil-əs }
megapodidae [VERT ZOO] The mound birds and brush turkeys, a family of birds in the order Galliformes; distinguished by their method of incubating eggs in mounds of dirt or in decomposing vegetation. { 'meg-ə-pō-dī-ə,dē }
megarectum [MED] Abnormal enlargement of the rectum. { 'meg-ə-tek-təm }
megaripple [GEOL] A large sand wave. { 'meg-ə,rīp-əl }
megascle [INV ZOO] A large sclerite. { 'meg-ə,sklir }
megasecond [MECH] A unit of time, equal to 1,000,000 seconds. Abbreviated Ms; Msec. { 'meg-ə,sek-ənd }
megasthaera [MICROBIO] A genus of bacteria in the family Bacillaceae; relatively large cells occurring in pairs arranged in chains. { 'meg-ə-stā-fēr-ə }
megasporangium *See* macrosporangium. { 'meg-ə-spər-ang-ē-əm }
megaspore *See* macrospore. { 'meg-ə,spōr }
megaspore mother cell *See* megasporocyte. { 'meg-ə,spōr-ē-ə }
megasporocyte [BOT] A diploid cell from which four megaspores are produced by meiosis. Also known as megasporangium mother cell. { 'meg-ə-spōr-ē-ə,sīt }
megasporogenesis *See* macrosporogenesis. { 'meg-ə,spōr-ē-ə,sīt }

megasporophyll [BOT] A leaf bearing megasporangia. { 'meg-ə-spōr-ə-fil }
megass *See* bagasse. { 'meg,as }
megatectonics [GEOL] The tectonics of the very large structural features of the earth. { 'meg-ə,tek-tän-iks }
megathermophyte [ECOL] A plant that requires great heat and abundant moisture for normal growth. Also known as macrothermophyte. { 'meg-ə-thər-mə,fīt }
Megathyminae [INV ZOO] The giant skippers, a subfamily of lepidopteran insects in the family Hesperidae. { 'meg-ə-thə'mī-ə,nē }
megaton [PHYS] The energy released by 1,000,000 metric tons of chemical high explosive calculated at a rate of 1000 calories per gram, or a total of 4.18 × 10¹⁵ joules; used principally in expressing the energy released by a nuclear bomb. Abbreviated MT. { 'meg-ə,tən }
megaton weapon [ORD] A nuclear fission or fusion bomb capable of exploding with megaton energy. { 'meg-ə,tən 'wep-ən }
megatron *See* disk-seal tube. { 'meg-ə,trän }
megavolt [ELEC] A unit of potential difference or emf (electromotive force), equal to 1,000,000 volts. Abbreviated MV. { 'meg-ə,vōlt }
megawatt [MECH] A unit of power, equal to 1,000,000 watts. Abbreviated MW. { 'meg-ə,wät }
megawatt-day per ton [NUCLEO] A unit used for expressing the burnup of fuel in a reactor; specifically, the number of megawatt-days of heat output per metric ton of fuel in the reactor. { 'meg-ə,wät 'dā pər 'tən }
megawatt electric [NUCLEO] Unit of the electric power of a nuclear reactor, as opposed to thermal power. Abbreviated MW(E). { 'meg-ə,wät i'lek-trik }
megawatt thermal [NUCLEO] Unit of the thermal power of a nuclear reactor, as opposed to electric power. Abbreviated MW(Th). { 'meg-ə,wät 'thər-məl }
megawatt year of electricity [ELEC] A unit of electric energy, equal to the energy from a power of 1,000,000 watts over a period of 1 tropical year, or to 3.1557 × 10¹³ joules. Abbreviated MWYE. { 'meg-ə,wät 'yīr əv i'lek'tris-əd-ē }
me glumine [PHARM] *See* N-methyl glucamine. { 'me-glə,mīn }
megohm [ELEC] A unit of resistance, equal to 1,000,000 ohms. { 'me,gōm }
megohmmeter [ELEC] An instrument which is used for measuring the high resistance of electrical materials of the order of 20,000 megohms at 1000 volts; one direct-reading type employs a permanent magnet and a moving coil. { 'me-gōm,mēd-ər }
Mehlis' gland [INV ZOO] One of the large unicellular glands around the ootype of flatworms. { 'mā-lēs ,gland }
Meibomian cyst *See* chalazion. { 'mī'bō-mē-ən 'sist }
Meibomian gland *See* tarsal gland. { 'mī'bō-mē-ən 'gland }
meibomianitis [MED] Inflammation of the tarsal glands. { 'mī,bō-mē-ə'nīd-əs }
Meig's syndrome [MED] A complex of symptoms associated with ovarian fibroma including abnormal accumulation of serous fluid in the pleural and peritoneal cavities. { 'megz ,sīn,drōm }
Meijer transform [MATH] The Meijer transform of a function $f(x)$ is the function $F(y)$ defined as the integral from 0 to ∞ of $\sqrt{xy}K_n(xy)f(x)dx$, where K_n is a modified Bessel function. { 'mā-ər ,tranz,fōrm }
Meinertellidae [INV ZOO] A family of wingless insects belonging to the Microcoryphia. { 'mī-nər'tel-ə,dē }
Meinzer unit *See* permeability coefficient. { 'mīnt-sər ,yū-nət }
meiocyte [CELL MOL] A cell undergoing meiotic division. { 'mī-ə,sīt }
meiofauna [ECOL] Small benthic animals ranging in size between macrofauna and microfauna; includes interstitial animals. { 'mī-ə'fōn-ə }
meioflora [ECOL] Small benthic plants ranging in size between macroflora and microflora; includes interstitial plants. { 'mī-ə'flōr-ə }
meionite [MINERAL] 3CaAl₂Si₂O₈·CaCO₃ A scapolite mineral composed of calcium aluminosilicate and calcium carbonate; it is isomorphous with marialite. { 'mī-ə,nīt }
meiosis [CELL MOL] A type of cell division occurring in